

McADOO APPEALS TO FARMERS TO BUY BONDS

Twenty Million Subscribers Needed To Make Third Liberty Loan Complete Success

Atlanta.—The more people who buy \$50 bonds and \$100 bonds and \$500 bonds, the better it is for the country and the more discouraging it is to our enemies.

This is the message which Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo bore to the people of the Sixth Federal Reserve District in his tour of the district last week in the interest of the third Liberty Bond campaign.

Speaking before thousands of people in six cities of the Southeast, the Secretary was cheered to the echo by his immense audiences, as he told of the needs of the government, the character of the bonds, and made a stirring appeal for every man, woman and child in the district to get into this war which is now being waged for their liberties. If only by the purchase of the smallest bond.

Mr. McAdoo made it plain that without the aid of the farmers of the South, of the merchants and professional men and all the laboring classes, the third loan would be a failure, which would be worse than a German defeat.

"The banks must perform their necessary functions and keep their funds in liquid form to supply credits to the industries engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war and in carrying on the general business of the country, and we must not take all the funds out of these banks," he continued.

Want Twenty Million Buyers
"Do you know, it would be a most impressive thing if we could say to the Kaiser that not 9,000,000 American citizens, as in the last loan, had subscribed, but that this time we had taken by fifteen or twenty million of American citizens?"

In his speech, which rang from one end of the district to the other, the head of the treasury traced the part which America has played in her one year of war; how she was forced into the struggle against her wish, and only took up arms after all her sacred rights had been contravened by the unprincipled Hun. He told how the American flag was ordered off the high seas by Berlin, and how the only American ships that were allowed to sail would have had to be painted like a barber pole in order to escape the torpedoes of the submarines.

In defense of freedom and the world's liberty, America has in one short year marshalled her resources to a wonderful extent, and now at this great crisis, when the supreme struggles are being waged in Picardy and our allies are crying for more men and supplies, it is our problem to mobilize America's might for the battle as quickly and effectively as possible. The only way this can be done is through the Liberty Loan; through the subscriptions which must come from the rank and file of the people of America.

Appealed to Women.

Mr. McAdoo spoke of the fine work that is being done by the women of the nation, and urged them on to greater efforts. He stressed the absolute necessity for saving, both food and materials of clothing, that our armies may be fed and our allies supplied. He insisted that the people of this country must learn to sacrifice in order that the war may be won.

"We must realize that we are really in this war, and that war does mean sacrifice," the secretary emphasized. "We must learn in the second year of the war that we must not indulge ourselves to the extent that we have in the past. We must purify our souls and fortify our souls for this great and mighty contest which is now proceeding upon the battlefields of Picardy. And the extent to which we do that is the extent to which we are going to help ourselves."

"I have been told by some people that the rate of interest on Liberty Bonds is too low, and therefore, we could not rely upon the patriotism of the American people to buy these bonds. I have been urged to make the rate of interest higher than it is today, in order that the bonds might sell more readily. I do not believe, my friends, that it is necessary to raise the rate of interest on the bonds in order to sell them. I do not believe that the patriotism of America is expressed in the rate of interest on a Government Bond. I do not believe that the American dollar is a fugitive and must be chased by high rates of interest when the government's credit is back of them."

"I want to tell you, fellow-citizens, because this is your problem, as well as mine, that if we do not all take an intelligent stand now in favor of keeping the rate of interest on government bonds stabilized at 4 1/2 per annum, unless we are willing to make a fight to preserve the Government's credit upon that basis, then it is going to be the most unfortunate thing that can possibly happen to the American people. We have got to make it clear to every man, to every woman, and to every child who buys a government bond, that while it may be true that they could invest their money in something else that would pay a larger return, they can invest their money in nothing else that is so full of blood and necessity as a United States Government Bond. If we do the wrong thing at this time, it comes back to you."

The response to Secretary McAdoo's appeal in this territory has been immediate. Wherever he appeared, the sales have been boosted to a wonderful extent. It is now the duty of every man, woman and child in the Sixth district who reads his words to make his or her subscription without delay through the local Liberty Loan committee.

More than a billion dollars of American agricultural exports were sold to the European nations at war in Germany during 1917. Had this nation maintained peace at the price of obedience to the German war zone decree, this billion dollars' worth of agricultural products would, most of them, have rotted on farms and in warehouses.

WAR RELIC TRAINS GREETED BY CROWDS

Many Buy Liberty Bonds When They See Horrors Of German Militarism As Shown By Exhibits Now Touring District

Atlanta.—The two special war relic trains being operated through the Sixth Federal Reserve District by the Liberty Loan Committee to stimulate interest in the third bond issue are being greeted with enthusiasm at every stop, according to reports from the superintendents on board. These trains left Atlanta on April 6, one to tour Tennessee, Georgia and Florida, the other to visit points in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Each train carries a baggage car and two flat cars laden with relics from the field of battle. Among the relics are parts of aeroplanes which have taken part in some of the most thrilling fights of the war; huge cannons; hand grenades; shells, helmets and a vast collection of photographs showing German atrocities in France and Belgium. The exhibits were collected through the War Department. Some of them were captured from the Germans; others were contributed by the French and British armies.

Many Buy Bonds.
The Government decided to operate the special trains to stimulate interest in the Liberty Loan, although the great demand for transportation equipment has caused a shortage of cars. This is an evidence of the seriousness with which the need for money to finance the war is viewed by Government officials.

At every station the trains have been visited by thousands of people. The farmers especially have been attracted by the exhibit which brings home to them for the first time, in some instances, the horrors of this war. Thousands of dollars have been subscribed by visitors to the trains, showing how the evidences of battle have impressed the people.

Those in Charge.
The trains will be operated through out the campaign and will stop only at the small towns. They are under the direction of the publicity organization of which St. Elmo Massengale is director. W. R. C. Smith, of Atlanta, is directly in charge of the operation of the trains.

The farmer's plea that he has not bought Liberty Bonds because he is helping his country by speeding up food production will not stand. Every manufacturer who is making supplies for the army and navy is doing as much. They're buying bonds, too.

MILL OWNER GETS NEW LIGHT ON PATRIOTISM

Some of the owners of Southern industrial plants feel that they have been made to carry their full share of the burden of the war through the income tax and excessive profits laws, but one has been convinced that he is being "let down" rather lightly thus far.

The incident occurred in the directors' room of a bank. The president of a mill, in discussing war finances remarked: "I've paid the Government \$45,000 income tax and I don't see how I can invest very heavily in Government bonds."

"How much of the remaining 55 per cent of your income would have accrued under business conditions other than those now existing?" One of his friends asked.

The mill owner seemed perplexed. As all the men in the group were friends the president of the bank mentioned that the mill owner's business had increased 35 per cent during the past year, according to the bank records.

"As a matter of fact," his friend remarked, "You have paid but ten per cent on normal business. You haven't been hard hit at all."

The mill owner confessed this was a new view point to him.

The owner of a large mercantile house made a confession at this point. He said his income tax had amounted to \$15,000 and he had thought he had done a great deal, but he realized now that he was doing comparatively little.

The mill owner and the merchant both pledged to invest heavily in the Third Liberty Loan to keep their conscience clear toward the Government. And the others enjoyed a good laugh.

The cycle of money invested in Liberty Bonds is short and complete. The people lend the money to the Government; the Government lends some to our allies; and our Government and our allies straightway spend the money, or the greater portion of it, among the people of the United States. In some instances the money paid in by wage earners on one installment of Liberty Bonds is paid by the Government to their employers and by their employers paid back to them in the way of wages before the next bond installment is due.

The proceeds of the Liberty Loan, including the greater part of that loaned to our allies, are being spent for American products—the products of our factories, our farms, our mines and other industries. In lending to the United States the people are lending to their best and largest customer.

Horrible Deeds Committed by One Hundred and One German Soldiers.

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soldier on guard knocked me down for doing it. I saw German soldiers have in their possession the cut-off fingers of women and children with rings on them.

"I saw a French aeroplane shot down and the aviator wounded, and then I saw the wounded aviator thrown into a hole by the German soldiers and buried alive. I could hardly stand the sight. I saw German aviators fly over our village and drop bombs on the people."

This might have happened sooner or later in America but for the gallant resistance of France and Great Britain. The invasion of America to recoup the losses incurred in fighting France and England was planned by German leaders as the next step in the event of a German peace dictated in London or Paris. This would happen in America if America and her Allies in Europe should lose the war that now is being waged against the Germans. It is to prevent the possibilities of such atrocities in America—bestialities characteristic of German warfare wherever the Germans have gone since 1914—that America's fighting strength is being developed as fast as men and money can develop it. It is to aid in that development that you are asked to subscribe for Liberty bonds. If you were asked to donate money to such a cause the request would be reasonable. The response of Americans awake to the gravity of the situation, including German-Americans like those of the Iowa "Patriotic Association," would be prompt and liberal, but you are not asked to do more than to buy a gilt-edge security and permit your money to be used to defend your country against the unspeakable German.

What do you say?

This April 4th, 1918.
Geo. R. Loftis, Clerk, by G. B. Settle, Deputy Clerk.
H. Grady Gore, Solicitor for Complainants.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

R. A. Wiggins et al.,
vs.
Charlie Wiggins et al.,
In Chancery Court at Gainesboro, Tenn.

It appearing from the bill filed in this cause, which is sworn to, that the Defendants Gobel Floyd and Creola Floyd, are nonresidents of the State of Tennessee, and cannot be served with the ordinary process of law:

It is ordered that said Defendants enter their appearance herein, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in the courthouse in Gainesboro, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in June 1918 next, and plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Jackson County Sentinel, a newspaper published in Gainesboro, Tenn.

This 26 day of April 1918,
W. E. Sudler, Clerk and Master.
John J. Gore, Solicitor for Complainant's.

Cornet Chaffin is still singing "will she ever take me back."

Mr. and Mrs. Benton Anderson were out joy riding the other afternoon.

Amos Mayberry is able to be out again, after an attack of measles.

George R. Loftis says, if he ever gets back on Morrison's creek it will take more than one man to make him leave.

Say, Herod Burris, I heard you was coming out here. Come on I would like to see you walk these oil roads and sing "Sweet Daddy."

Robert Allen says he wants to go home but it is too far to walk.

Mr. and Mrs. Bedford Lynn left for Frisco Wednesday.

Bertha M. why dont you answer my letter?

Slim Lee says he likes all parts of the bible, but where it tells about Mary best of all.

Slicker Snake you had better seay in Lower Biltown, for they have wiser men than you in the asylum out here.

I wonder if Hugh Huffines is still going to see John Lynn?

Luke Lynn I would like to be where I could laugh nt you while you are sick.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Whitaker were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burris.

Say, Bill Maxwell you had better stay away from Harriman until after the was.

Come on with the news from Route 1.

Rowdy Slim.

(continued from page 1)

izen who wishes to appear to have "inside information" and who either innocently or intentionally starts a lie that rapidly grows worse as it spreads. A collection of such lies and their refutation has been made by the St. Louis Republic. A hundred of them are included in "The Kaiserite in America."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

Effie Barker, et al.,
vs.
Martha Haney, et al.
In County Court at Gainesboro, Tenn.
In this cause it appearing to the court from an allegation in Complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that the Defendants Mrs. Martha Haney, the heirs of Bettie Wheeler, and the heirs of Jubie Reed, deceased, whose names and residences are unknown, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them.

It is therefore ordered by me that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Jackson County Sentinel, a newspaper published in Gainesboro, Tenn., commanding said non-resident Defendants to appear before the Chairman of the County Court at the courthouse in the town of Gainesboro, Tennessee, on the 6th day of May, 1918, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the bill filed against them in this case, or judgement for confessed will be entered against them and the cause will be set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

This April 4th, 1918.
Geo. R. Loftis, Clerk, by G. B. Settle, Deputy Clerk.
H. Grady Gore, Solicitor for Complainants.

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It is ordered that said Defendants enter their appearance herein, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in the courthouse in Gainesboro, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in June 1918 next, and plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Jackson County Sentinel, a newspaper published in Gainesboro, Tenn.

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Rowdy Slim.

Seven Special Farm Fargains FOR QUICK SALE

190 acres, four miles Gallatin, good pike, nice seven-room bungalow; one mile county high school, churches, stores, and fine community. A money-maker. \$22,500.

230 acres, at Franklin, Tenn., nice pike frontage, splendid improvements, fine land. Quick sale, \$40,000.

225 acres, close to city, on leading pike; fine land, fine community; improvements all fair, but a bargain, \$26,000.

303 acres, splendid modern brick home, every acre rich, level and in highest state of cultivation; fine pike and interurban, and fine homes on every side. Ideal home. \$60,000.

400 acres at Spring Hill, rich, level and just slightly rolling; splendid modern ten-room residence and large shady lawn. Several big mule and cattle barns, silos, tenant houses, and fine water system that furnishes fresh spring water the year round to residence and all barns and outhouses, and fresh running water in every field and pasture. Gates, fences, etc., the very best. Nothing better on the market. Long easy terms. \$55,000.

650 acres, rich, level to gently rolling land. Extensive improvements of every kind; splendidly located and in highest state of cultivation; well fenced and watered by big fine springs and spring branches. Convenient to city, best schools, churches and college, and one of the best bluegrass, stock and grain sections in Middle Tennessee. Will subdivide into three or four good farms. To be sold for division: \$150 per acre.

800 acres, 600 river bottom; every acre can be plowed with tractor; 200 acres second bottom or upland in fine bluegrass. Splendid colonial brick mansion, large stock and cattle barns. Silos, tanks and up-to-date dry plant. Railroad station on farm. One of the best in Middle Tennessee. Owner, nonresident. Says sell. See photos at office.

Some of the big farms advertised last week have been sold. Don't wait and pay more. Buy now, and let us sell it again for you at a profit.

W. W. DILLON & CO.,
304 Third Ave. N. Nashville. S. B. Bryan, Manager Farm Dept.

High Cattle Prices Accompany High Beef Prices

If consumers are to pay less for beef, live-stock raisers naturally will receive less for cattle.

If farmers are paid more for live stock, consumers will necessarily pay more for meat.

Swift & Company pays for cattle approximately 90 per cent of the price received for beef and by-products. The remaining 10 per cent pays for dressing, freight to market, operation of distributing houses, and in most cases, delivery to the retailer. Net profits also have to come out of this 10 per cent.

This margin cannot be squeezed arbitrarily without danger of crippling the only effective means of performing the complex service of converting cattle into meat and distributing this meat to the fighting forces and to consumers.

Swift & Company's net profit on beef during 1917 was only 1/4 of a cent per pound. On all products, it was a little less than four cents on each dollar of sales. Complete elimination of these profits would not affect appreciably retail prices of meat, or farm prices of live stock.

Swift & Company will be glad to co-operate in devising methods that will improve conditions in the meat and live stock industry.

1918 Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company U. S. A.

GOOD POSITIONS

Government Calls for BOOKKEEPERS and STENOGRAPHERS

Offering DRAUGHON'S Students \$1,000.00 to \$1,200.00 a Year

The Government has selected DRAUGHON'S as the only school in the country for training bookkeepers and stenographers.

Thousands of men and women for office positions are being trained at this school for the Government.

If you are a good commercial bookkeeper or stenographer, you can get a good position with the Government.

Miss Gilbey, our competent, experienced, and successful teacher, is now accepting students.

Write to the Director, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the Circular.

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